VI. THE MOUNT OF PINES. [DEON A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

MOUNT PINOS, July 4.

Our last day and night in Camp Misery
were vexed by a furious north wind which
blew in angry and fitful gusts, not tempering he heat, and filling our eyes, our food, and our beds with dust and dirt. It was a five hours' hard march to the top of the mountain, and we went as usual in two divisions. The first party, oppressed by the hot day, and troubied a good deal by the waywardness of some of the animals, especially the cow, reached camp nearly exhausted, but in spite of that Soper returned with the horses the same evening. We of the second party began our packing at 4 o'clock the next morning, yet with all our experience it was nearty 7 by the time we were ready to mount. The trouble was that we had sent away one of our horses on other duty, and our load had mean while been increased by the arrival of at least two hundred pounds of fresh supplies; but by bestowing as much as possible behind the riders the extra burdens were at last disposed of. fortunate than our companions, we had a cool day, and the sun was partly velled in the clouds which almost always follow the Californian north wind. We had to retrace about four miles of our former route through the valley, over the sandy bottoms. Then we turned to the north, and passing some striking cliffs, whose high cavities abounded with eagles' nests, we entered by a rocky portal a narrow gorge running down from the flank of Mount Pinos. The way was only an exceedingly narrow shelf trodden out of the loose sandy slopes of the gorge, offering at best a treacherous foothold, and very steep besides and obstructed by brush. The chasm below was sometimes quite deer, and with a heavily loaded horse there was a spice of danger in the accent which we missed in the earlier stages of the journey. After a while we came upon the open ridges which stretched from the wooded ravine to the summit, and along the crests of these we moved until we reached the tough final ascent. We rested, tunched, and made tea and coffee on a

grassy upland, and then, after a hard pull, we

found ourselves upon the long top of Mount Pines.

The mountain is not a peak, but a sharp ridge running nearly fifteen miles east and west, the highest part being a sort of knob, near the east end, the elevation of which is marked on State maps as 7,500 feet, though a survey stake at the summit gives it only 7,040. Reaching the crest some distance west of this, we rode about two miles under the towering white pines. Even here the fires had swept. A large proportion of the trees were dead. The black monuments of folly and recklessness lay all around us. There was little or no underbrush, and there were very few saplings. Presently the scene grew more cheerful. In the midst of the open green wood we traversed two shallow and grassy valleys, longitudinal depressions in the top of the ridge, bosky acres fragrant with resinous edors and adorned with a tracery of dancing shadows; and here we found Durer wandering with his gun, and the cow browsing contentedly after her long journey. A little way further, and the trail suddealy plunged into a hollow on the south face of the mountain, giving us half a mile of the worst path we had yet encountered, twisting downward among rocks and crumbling soil with a slope at which even the practised horses stopped aghast, Most of us chose to dismount; and, in a cloud of dust, riders and animals slipped somehow to the bottom of the glen. Here was to be our camp. A deep and parrow nook, scooped out of the ridge, two or three hundred feet below the crest, withconfused masses of broken rock piled up on all sides except the south, where a superb prospect opened over the valley; the Santa Ynez range, and far beyond the dim ocean-such was the spot we had chosen. At the back, a spring of delicious purity and coldness issued from a cave in the rocks. It was for the sake of the spring that we had come here; the summit, which is far preferable in other respects, has no water. Indeed we were not long in realizing that camping on Mount Pines implied a choice of inconveniences. If we remained at the spring we must not only put up with some lack of shade and air and space for exercise, but we placed that terrible ascent between us and our cow and horses, for which there was no pasturage in theiglen. If we went to the top we must devise some way of bauling water over the same difficult path.

But in the meantime another trouble confronted us. None of the many friends in Nordhoff and Santa Barbara who encouraged us to camp on Mount Pines thought of mentioning that the mountain was annually visited by large flocks of sheep. It is so remote from human habitation that the possibility of anneyance from this source never thousands of sheep pasturing near and a flock of 2,200-one of five bands belonging to a ranche in the San Emidio canon, far north of us-making for our very camp. Of course, they needed water just as we did, and had the same right to it, this being public land. Our first division passed the sheep on the way, and established the claim, such as it was, of prior possession. But while they were absent from camp next morning the herders came in unloaded their pack-mule, and dammed up the spring to make watering pools. Anybody who has seen a piece of ground upon which 2,000 sheep have been feeding will appreciate the sentiments with which we regarded this invasion. It looked as if we were to be driven off the mountain, for even if we kept the sheep away from the camp by forcewhich we might be able to do, and might not-they could devour or spoil in a few days all the pasturage upon which we depended for our horses.

The matter turned out happily after all. When the shepherds came in we had no difficulty in establishing amicable relations with them. They built other pools below the camp; they promised to bring in their sheep by a roundabout way so as not to annoy us; they argeed to leave us in undisturbed possession of the two little notand valleys which we needed for our stock; they were willing to seil us mutton, and as a preliminary they gave us half a freshly killed lamb as a compliment. The herders were three brothers-civil and apparently good-natured Frenchmen, pleased to be addressed in their own language. The cordial understanding was completed when Aibert Durer, having asked one of them to pose for a pencil sketch, produced in a few moments a spirited and striking likeness. "Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the nelighted rustic, "what a marvel!" He filled his little water-kegs at the spring, took his long stuff in hand, bade us good day, and went on up the ascent, twisting about among the rocks and pines, which sometimes left nothing visible but his dark bearded face and conical slouched hat, and sometimes permitted a glimpse of his short breeches and leggings. He was a fair copy of the traditional shepherd of the Abruzzi, or the disguised brigand of the opera; and we all came out into the sun to watch his picturesque progress. These surely were the " practicable" rocks and canvas trees which fill the back of the stage in "Fra Diavolo"; we shall hear Anber's familiar strains in a moment; the soldiers wilt dart out from their ambush; the shepherd will cast off his ragged coat and strike an attitude just before he reaches the flies; and then there will be a rattle of musketry and somebody will be killed, which will clear up everything; and the curtain will fall.

We gined on roast lamb with cream and boney, under a spreading oak at the mouth of the cave. We turned our horses loose to .eed in the upper valleys When darkness came on we made our beds upon pine branches in the open air, some under trees, others under the lee of great rocks; and we fell asleep fulled by the roaring of a strong wind, and watching the glow of the fires which burned miles away in the valleys and canons through which we had passed, and far off on the sides of the Santa Yuez.

Our good guide Soper left us the next evening, having business of his own which he could neglect no longer. He is a capital fellow, cheerful, untring, marvellously fertile in resources, well acquainted with the woods and mountains, a famous shot, an accomplished packer, or handy man at all the many tasks of which camp life is full. In his place we have our claffied Harvey, the sylvan mariner whose stories entersamed the night hunters so mightly in the Matilija cream. He Our good guide Soper left us the next evening.

showed his pleasant face last evening as we sat at dinner, and unloading his horse presented us with a gallon of honey, a quantity of fresh strawberries, and a large box of apples and apricots, all from Super's rancle in the Matilija. He had been about eleven hours in the saddle; but he remarked, in his quiet way, that he was sorry he hadn't got here earlier so that he could have taken a "little tramp" around the mountains before dark; he "never liked to find himself in a mountain without knowing some way out of it besides the way he came in by." This desire he proceeded to gratify at the earliest dawn; and when he returned to camp in the course of the forenoon he had not only acquired a surprising variety of topographical knowledge, and planned a new and easier trail from the spring to the summit, but he had shot two fine bucks, on the north side of the mountain, and he

now wanted a horse to bring the venison home. We are not all Americans in camp, but we celebrated the feast of Independence with no less o clock shouting "Hurrah for the Fourth of July!" and calling us all out of bel on the pretence that it was breakfast time. Echo answered from Ferguson's rock with "God save the Queen!" to which there was a general response of "Certainly," except from Ah King, whose only thought was Durer had called him "heap too that When we came forth we saw Eurer high early." up among the rocks apparently enacting the part of Orlando Furioso, rending oaks (dead ones), tearing the pines limb from hmb, and hurling uprooted trunks into our valley. But he was not mad; he was only making ready for the greatest bonfire man had ever seen; and he would not eat until the pile was finished ready for the evening. It was about as tall as a respectable cottage, and the interstices were filled with pine-cones.

That we are not yet starving in the wilderness you may judge from our Fourth of July bills of fare. Breakfast: Oatmeal porridge, fried bacon, hot graham biscutt, buttered toast, strawberries and cream, tea, coffee, fresh milk. Lunch: Deer's liver and bacon, cold corned beef, stewed fruit. Dinnerbut the dinner deserves to be displayed.

PINE MOUNTAIN CAMP, JULY 4, 1883. } MENU. MENU.
Reast Chickens.
Boiled Ham.
Baked Fotatocs.
String Saind,
Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce.
Edam Cheese.
Fresh Apricots.

The chickens were brought here alive. The shrimps were canned. With a mayonnaise dressing canned shrimps are very good indeed. J. R. G. H.

THE ITALIAN SIDEWALK MARKET.

It is more difficult to pass through Mulberryst., between Park-st. and Bayard-st.-the Italian quarter of the city-on any pleasant afternoon than it is to make swift progress in the most crowded part of busy Broadway. Seated on the sidewalks, on stoops and on boxes en, women and children, before whom are baskets containing bread, cakes, vegetables, pedlers' wares, etc. which are offered for saic. A TRIBUNE reporter counted over fifty persons engaged in tais small traffic yesterday. Mothers with their naif-naked babes at their breasts retail Mothers with their half-laked bates at their oreasts retain from a basket, or from the sidewalk, some commodity. Loaves of bread ite on the walk and the dirty children play with them, sometimes kicking them about or using them for seats. Hagrand looking old mee and women deal out districted (it to customers. The street—or that portion of it between Bayard and Park—is a lively market. The patrons of the venders are of course it.liams.

THE MAID OF THE MIST'S FAMOUS FEAT.

nous thought of mentioning that the mountainful wisited by large flocks of sheep.

remute from human habitation that the of annoyance from this source never to us; and it was a great shock to find of sheep mentions are shock to find down it, n jet of water struck against her runor, a cum disshed up under her starboard side, keeled her over, carried sway her snokestack, started her overhang on that side, threw Rebinson on an soak and threw Me Intyre against her starboard wheel-noise with such lorce as to break it through. Every looker-on breathed freer as sheemerged, shook her wounded sides, slid into the warripool and for a moment rode again on her evin keel. Robinson rose at once, seized the holm, so her to the right of the large pot in the pool, then turned her directly through the neck of y. Thenne, after receiving another dreaching from the waves, she dashed on without further accident to the quies boson of the river occlew Lewiston. The heat was 72 teet long, with 17 feet breath or beam, 8 feet depth of hold and carried an engine of 100 moise-power. breadth or beam, 8 feet de

CHAMBORD AND AUMALE.

CHAMBORD AND AUMALE.

From a Letter in The St. James's Gazette.

Whether the Count of Chambora, dies, as the prees in general appears to think he onght, or lives, as he himself seems inclined to do, his present illness is calculated to throw a considerable amount of light upon the hitherto somewhat doubtful and obscure policy of the princes of the House of Orleans. It has been often said that this house was divided against itself by the solidieting influences, on the one hand, of its ambifuous hopes of a crown for its chief, and, on the otner, by its fears of renewed exile and spollation. Its present attitude appears to bear out this theory. While the Count of Paris and the Dukes of Nemours and of Alengon have been playing the part of affectionate consing and loyal subjects by the bedside of the invalid at Frohsdorf, the Duke of Annale has remained in France, under the pleat that, as an officer in the army, he cannot absent himself from the country without leave of absence from the Mulister of War. He has, however, openly declared thattement declare; that, in the event of the Count of Chambourd's librass terminating fatality, he will not heatale to apply for leave of absence to attend the funeral. No comment is necessary upon the good tasts and delicacy evinced in this declaration; but it may be worth noting that, as a matter of last, the leave of absence granted to the Duke for his recont journey to Sicily has not yet expired, and that he would therefore have been at perfect liberty to go to Frohsdorf had in thought proper. It should be observed that this Duke of Aumale is the only member of his family who has never paid his respects to the herd of the house of Bournon; he is also the only member of his family who has sever been spoken of ma a possuile President of the Republic; and, taking this fact into consideration, it appears probable, and not hele of Aumale is and in either case, mnunnity for the Duke of Aumale; and in either case, mnunnity for the buke of Aumale; and in either case, mnunnity for the buk

REDEEMING THE SCILLY ISLES. Prom The St. James's Gazette.

The announcement of a visit to be paid by the Prince of Wales to Mr. Smith-Derrien at Tresco Abbey, in the Isles of Scilly, is understood to the premature; but such a visit would be a graceful recognition of the good work which Mr Smith-Derrien and his father have accomplished in the Scilly group. It is now half a century since the late Mr. Augustus Smith took a lease for three lives of these islands from the Duchy of Cornwall. He found them in a deplorable condition. For generations the islanders and known no resident landierd, and they obtained their living by sinuggling and the how happily lost art of wrecking. Their "bargains of land" were exceedingly small, and many of them were made up of two or three narrow strips in wheley separated parts of the isles. A failure of the crop of pointoes or bailey—and such failures were frequent—brought about a famme. Mr. Smith amalgamated the scattered holdings and allowed only one sot, instead of the whole family, to succeed to his father's fields. Smuggling and wrecking were punished by eviction, at d in a few years censed entirely. Roads were made, churches built, and schools endowed; all the children, and many of their elders, were faught useful trades. In ten years prosperity and contentment reigned where poverty and misery had been the rule for more than two centuries. For the first twelve years of his lease Mr. Smith spent upon the islands more than they returned to him. His successor is resping the reward of his father's lavish expenditure; while the prospective advantage to a future Duke of Cornwall will be chormous.

She was in the dimly lighted reception room

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. VEGETABLES ABUNDANT AND CHEAP-FINE DISPLAYS OF FRUIT-FISH AND MEATS.

Washington Market presented some queer pictures last week. The market proper is topsy-turvey, and butchers' istalls and the booths of the vegetable venders are scattered along Vesey, Fulton and Washington streets and adjacent thoroughfares. Millinery, teas, joints of meat, hardware, poultry and vegetable are mixed up in indescribable confusion. To add to it all, the stock of provisions in the market was never more abundant. All night long the vegetable wagons pour across the ferries from Long Island and New Jersey, and those who attend the market at early daybreak can secure fresh vegetables for a mere song. Green corn can be had for 15 cents a dozen, string beans for 25 cents a peck, garlie for 8 cents a bunch, green ckra for 25 cents a heartiness than if we were. Albert Durer rose at 5 hundred, green peppers for 10 cents a dozen and green peas for 45 cents a peck. Rhubarb and radishes are worth only 2 cents a bunch, new Irish potatoes 25 cents a peck, beets 3 cents a bunch, new cabbage 1 and 4 cents a head, cantiflower 20 cents a head, carrots 2 cents a bunch and chiccory 4 cents a bunch. Cucumbers are a slow sale at 1 and 2 cents each and tomatoes bring only 10 cents a quart. Egg plants are 25 cents each, soup celery 3 cents a bunch, herbs, such as sage, sweet marjoram and thyme, 20 cents a dozen bunches, horse-radish root 10 cents a

herbs, such as sage, sweet marjoram and thyme, 20 cents a dozen bunches, horse-radish root 10 cents a pound and lettuce 3 cents a head. Leeks are worth 4 cents a bunch, while red onions are sold for 50 cents a peck, marrow squashes for 15 cents each, parsley for 3 cents a bunch, summer squash for 4 cents each, red peppers for 5 cents a bunch and white turnips and water-crosses for 2 cents a bunch. Russian turnips can be had for 25 cents a peck.

Fruit of the best quality is coming now from all parts of the country. Hudson tiver apricots are displayed by the fruit stores at 30 and 50 cents a quart. Southern peaches, which are at present the finest, are sold for \$1 a dozen. Each peach is carefully wrapped in tissue paper. Small, half-ripe peaches from Virginia and Delaware can be had for 75 cents a neck. Hot-home grapes are worth \$1.50 a pound; California plums, 40 and 50 cents a dozen; Georgia beach plums, 15 and 25 cents a quart; California plums, 40 and 50 cents a dozen. Berries are still exposed for sale in profusion, and the prices are cheap. Strawberries however, have ceased coming entirely. Raspberries bring 10 and 20 cents a quart, blackberries 10 and 15 cents, and whortle-berries 10 cents a quart. Currants are worth 10 cents a pound, pincappies 15 to 30 cents each, oranges 25 and 50 cents a dozen, watermelons 20 and 35 cents and muskmelons from Norfolk 10 and 20 cents each.

Fishermen report that the unusually large num-

oranges 25 and 50 cents a dezen, watermelons 20 and 35 cents and muskmelons from Norfolk 10 and 20 cents each.

Fishermen report that the unusually large numbers of sharks now in the harbor and along the coast are interfering with the fishing. Especially have they frightened off the weak-fish from their favorite biting ground on the Romer Shoals. With the exception of a young alligator which crawls around Fish Commissioner Black-ford's maride tank, there is little to note in Fulton Market. The prices of fish have not altered from the cheap figures quoted last Sunday. Cod, flukes, flounders and pergies are seiling for 8 cents, haddeck and small-sized fresh mackerel can be had for 6 cents, and weak-fish, live lobsters and the larger mackerel are worth 10 cents a pound. Sea bass and dressed eels are worth 18 cents, striped bass 25 cents, fresh-caught salmon 40 cents, black fish 12½ cents, and Soanish mackerel, 15 and 30 cents a pound, according to their size. Pompanos can be had for 40 cents. King fish for 25 cents, sheepshead for 20 cents, large winte perca for 15 cents, and brook trout for 50 cents a pound. Hard cra's are worth \$3 a hundred, soft crabs 75 cents to \$2 a dezen, and troofs legs 50 cents a pound.

The retail prices of meats are about as cheap at present as they will be during the year. Porterhouse sleak is selling for 22 and 26 cents, surfain steaks 18 and 22 cents, round steaks 16 and 20 cents, resting beet 12 and 22 cents, stewing pieces 8 and 10 cents, and corned beet 10 and 14 cents a pound. Fore-quarters of spring lamb can be bought to 16 and 18 cents, hind-quarters for 20 and 22 cents, mutton fore-quarters for 8 and 10 cents, hind-quarters for 12 and 14 cents, and mu ton chopsitor 14 and 22 cents a pound. Fore-quarters of veal are 8 and 14 cents, and hind-quarters for 12 and 14 cents, and mu ton chopsitor 14 and 22 cents a pound. Spring chickens and spring ducks are each to be

of year are 8 and 14 cents, and nind-quarters 12 and 20 cents a pound.

Spring chickens and spring ducks are each to be had for 25 and 28 cents a pound; turkeys are 20 and 25 cents, geese 18 and 20 cents, fowls 18 and 22 cents a pound. The prime variety of fowls, known in the trade as Philadelphia reasting chickens, are gnoted at 32 and 35 cents, and Philadelphia reasting chickens, are gnoted at 32 and 35 cents, a pound.

ens, are quoted at 32 and 35 cents, and Philadelphia spring cinckens 30 and 35 cents a pound.

The best table butter can be bought for 28 cents, an article of fair quality for 23 and 25 cents, and good cooking butter for 15 and 20 cents a pound. Common milk cheese is worth 15 cents, and English dairy cheese 25 cents a pound. Eggs are 25 cents a dozen. The price of butter in this city or Brooklyn, outside of Washington Market, ranges from 10 to 15 cents higher than these figures.

know these men, should not allow them to Washington Market their field of operations.

MENU. Spanish Mackerel. Cucumbers.

Spanish Mackerel. Cucumbers.

Roast Veal. New Polatoes Boiled. Egg Plant.
Green Form.

Calves Brains Fried.

Lettuce and Tomato Saind.
Batter Pudding. Cake.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

CALVE'S BRAINS.—Soak the brains in water till all the blood is temoved, dry them in a clean cloth and then fry in butter or oil. Garnish with parsley and serve. Or, after soaking them, boil them in milk for twenty minutes, then drain them from the milk and put them in vinegar for three or four hours.

Spinach a La Creme.—Pick over and wash the spinach, and cut the leaves from the stalks. Boil in hot water, a little salted, about twenty minutes. Drain, put into a wooden tray or upon a board; chep very fine, and rub through a colander. Put into a saucepar; stir until it begins to smoke throughout. Aid two tablespoonfuls of butter for a good-sized dish, a teaspoonful of white singar, three tablespoonfuls of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Beat, as it heats, with a silver fork or wire spoon. Flavor with a little nutmez. Cook this until it begins to bubble up as you beat it. Pour into a deep dish, surround with sliced egg, and serve.

CUCUMBER TOAST.—Peel fresh crisp cucumbers of medium size; cut lengthwise into sixes, place in cold water for a few minutes; drain, and dip each sixee into flour; then fry quickly, until of a light brown color, in butter or beel drippings. Place the slice of buttered cucumber hot from the pan between slices of buttered toast and serve at once. The cucumbers may be seasoned with pepper and saft, and a little mustard may be added when taken from the pan. CUCUMBER TOAST .- Peel fresh crisp cucumbers of

INDIAN FRITTERS.-Put three tablespoonfuls of INDIAN FRITTERS.—Put three tablespoonfuls of flour into a basin, and pour over it sufficient boiling water to make it into a stiff paste, taking care to stir and heat it well, to prevent its getting lumpy. Leave it a little time to cool, and then break into it —without beating them first—the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two, and str and beat all well together. Have ready some boiling lard or clarified dripping. Drop a dessertspoonful of batter in at a time, and fry the fritters of a light brown. They ought to rise so much as to be almost like bails. Serve them on a hot dish, with a spoonful of jam or marmalistic dropped in between each tritter.

Cherry Pudding.—Two eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, three to asponifuls of yeast powder, flour to make a stiff batter, as many cherres or fruit of any kind as can be stirred in. Boil or steam it two hours. Serve with fruit sauce of the same kind of fruit of which the pudding is made.

Baked Berry Rolls.—Roll becaut dough thin, is the formed a large square or into small squares.

in the form of a large square or into small squares Spread over with berries. Roll the crust, and put Spread over with overtees. Both the cities, and partitle rolls into a dripping-pan close together unti-full; then put into the pan water, sugar and pieces of butter. Bake them. Serve with any of the pudding sauces.

ding sauces.

RANAQUE BUNS.—One pound of butter, one and a quarter pounds of sugar, two pounds of flour, six eggs, four tablespoonfuls of ground cinoamon. Mix the cinnamon with the flour; rub the butter to a cream, then mix the flour with it. Beat the sugar with the eggs, then altogether as little as possible, Distribute this by the spoonful into rough-looking cakes on buttered thus placed at a little distance apart. This is a very nice inneh-cake.

Concounts A. L. Carres, —Peel and cut into slices. CUCUMBER A LA CREME.-Peel and cut into slices

(lengthwise) some line cucumbers. But them until soft, sait to taste, and serve with dentate cream sauce.

ART LESSONS FOR YOUNG SCHOLARS,

Charles G. Leland, the well-known director of the Public Industrial Art School of Philadelphia, was recently in this city, and a TRIBUNE reporter made some inquiries of him concerning the school.

"The pupils are 200 in number," Mr. Leland said, " all

of them attending the public schools. They are from twelve to fifteen years of age, a few younger and a few older. They are divided into two classes, one receiving a weekly lesson from 3 to 5 Tuesday afternoons, the other during the same hours on Thursdays. No pupil is other during the same nours on Thursdays. No papit is obliged to come, the permission to attend being a special favor rather. A few are allowed to come both an Tuesday and Friday. Thus a colored boy, who distinguished himself by industry and declift, is permitted to come both days to carve wood, as he intends to make it dis life-work. For this boy a paid situation to begin in October has been secured. There are twenty-five

girls and boys learning to carve in wood, and one teacher of that branch assures me that any one of them could earn from \$8 to \$9 a week—of course by doing nothing else. This has been learned while going to school. But I do not think they would learn so teadily if they had not first been trained a little in original design, modelling or reponses. We teach design (that is drawing, with design from the first), modelling in elay (with color and glaze), embroidery, sheet-leather work, brass-work, carving and painting. Other branches would be added, if the pupils were sert at an earlier age—now the teachers send only their oldest pupils—and would thus be long enough at the school. Practically the success of the system has been perfectly proved."

PAPERS AT THE CONCORD SCHOOL.

PROFESSOR HOWISON ON THE ISSUE BETWEEN HUME AND KANT. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE PRINCIPLE

Boston, July 28 .- The papers presented at the Concord School of Philosophy this season have been loss heavy and abstruse than in previous years, and much more interesting to the average philosophical mind. On Thursday evening Professor Howison, of St. Louis, continued his course upon the issue between Hume and Kant. He recapitulated the substance of Hume's theory that the principle of empiricism makes necessary that the principle of empirical makes necessary the artificial character of the principles of combination of thought; that all the combinations of thought are not given in experience, but are added by the mind; that accordingly as the basis of life disappears the causal unity of life disappears, and that, finally, the ground of belief in God and in personal identity is done away with. By this does rine men are left to their feelings for their motives of conduct. Government itself is under mind, and without a sure guide. Mankind is left to regulate his life as best he may. All things would come to an end if it were not for the merciful interference of nature. By Hume's theory a thorough downfall has come about to the principles which man has always regarded as the keys of his action. Kant is not going to garded as the day to criticise him. He is going to show more comprehensibly the system as it is. Kant's answer in regard to the downfall of morality and religion is that reason does not find fundamental principles until it comes to the plane of morality. To Hume reason was theoretical not practical. Kant says this is not correct Men must assume that the practical reason is the supreme thing, that what we call common sense as the casis of truta is well founded. But common sense to philosophers is valid for one kind of judgment but not for another. Every one realizes that the standard of sound sense differs. Socially, one notices the difference between the sound sense of the lumberman who despises a "biled

snirt," and the sense of the coltured gensieman of Concord or Boston.

The philosophic sense is that men must explain the
facts with which they start. The carrying cut of
Hume's theory annuls the fact with which it
starts, and is therefore not sound. Kand's
dectrine was not idealism but transcendent dealism. Not that the world absolute is the product of the
mind, but that the world is for us only as it is given in
seasible perception. The prelicates are of the mind's
spontamenty. There is no proper knowledge which is
not prescuted to consciousness through the sensible
affections. The soul, the world and God are not and
cannot be those.

cannot be thus presented, therefore they are not autoannot be known.

The lecture was then devoted to criticising this theory in its general bearings. Fescerday foreneous Professor W. f. Harris lectured on the triune nature of Go.5, Justice and grace is the divine nature. The paper was abstruct, dry and uninteresting to the average mind.

NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE ELEVATED.

He had on a pair of brown, homespun trousers, a black broadcoth coat several sizes too large fer him, and apparently cut a half century ago, and an extremely tail "stove-pipe" hat approaching the conical in build. In one hand he carried a luge carpet-bag, to all appearance full of nothing, while in the other he grasped a baggy cotton unorella of a color resconbling the sere and withered leaf. His face, turned to the hue or un-dressed leather and framed with a fringe of irregularly cut towy hair, united to he prominent expression o simple credulity an occasional flexer of fatuous cunning He stood at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and gazed upward at the elevated ratiroad. After a proonged stare he approached a helmeted officer of the law and with a grin commenced the conversation: "Sa-a-; neow! Waar does thet track up thar go tew i"

"Phwat's that ye soy !" "Whar does that up in th' air track go tew!" "To Harl'm."

"Yew don't say!" "Yes I do soy," and the club-bearer sauntered disdain

His questioner stared again at the airy station, cogi tated for a brief space, and then with a lumbering galt and swinging his carpet-bag with reckless disregard of other people's limbs, immered up the steep stairs and halled in front of the little window through which tick. ets, bine or red, are shoved to an impatient public. As luck would have it, as soon as he reached th cue of some dozen or so formed immediately after him. He deposited his bag on the ground, and his nubreils on top, and bracing himself against the pushing erowd behind coared out "Haow muca !" "T'n c'nts, snapped the ticket-seller with a painful disregard to the

" Haow P" " I'n c'ats," angrily.

" Haow !" "T-c-n, ten, e e-n-t-s, cents," spelt out the man in uniform sarcastically. The owner of the carpet bag, oblivious of the cursory remarks behind him, slowly unbuttoned his broadcloth coat, extracted from the breast pocket a methoric wallet and proceeded leisurely to unstrap it. Undismayed by the howls of the furious crowd, he leisurely produced from his wallet a roll of dirty bills, nothed them out on his great palm, much motstening of the foretinger, and finally, taking out a ten-dollar bill, laid it on the ledge before the ticket-seller The howle had grown into a roar and he had hard work, to prevent himself from being swept forward by the pres sure benind. At length his \$9 90, all in small change were pushed over, he counted them carefully, put then into the wallet, strapped that up and returned it to his pocket, then at last he took up his ticket, seized his car-pet-bag and umbrella, and was shot forward like a stone from a catapule. Without dropping his ticket into the box he russed on to the platform and gazed up and down. No train was in waiting but one was visible just rounding the curve. He scarcely paused but sitting down rounding the curve. He scarcely pansed but sitting down on the edge of the platform lowered himself on to the track and started on a trot in the direction of the advancing train. There was a yell of "Come back" from a score of train hands and passengers but he beeded not and in another instant would have been a heap of mangled fiest and bones had not a statiwart brakeman seized him by the collar and by main force landed nim on the platform. His carpet-bag was thrown from his grasp and bolore it reached the ground the ruising train caught if and sent it squaning, and as it fell on one of the rails the wheels of a locom-tive and two cars passed over it and tore it to pieces. The resoned may glared specialies at his rescuer and then breaking into a storm of anotherms directed against the wicked ways of "Yorker," tramped indiguantly through the galeway and down the steps complaining that the "duraed kyars hed spill his brand-new value, b'gosh!"

Moral Obliquity.-At a recent Sunday-MORAL OBLIQUITY. At a recent Sunday-school pecale, the superlutendent, passing among the crowd just settling down to inneh in the grove, overheard an angry Teuton, in the mistor a group of children, ununrdening als mind with vigorous profunity. Touching him on the shoulder, the superintendent said, "My friend, you must not swear here." "Not schwarf Unity of the "Wity, these children must not hear such awful words." "Vell, und vosnit dose juant the children I vas schwearin at He!"

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6-45 a. m.—For Flemmaton, Easton, Wind Gan, Manch
Chank, Tamanesof, Tamaqua, Williamsoort, Hazleton, Driffon, Seranton, Lypor Lebigh, &c.
Montain, Bandra Lato, Lato, Fridge Branen, Schooleer's
Montain, Bandra Lato, Lato, Honatoong, Easton, Allentown, Issaidie Lato, Lato, Honatoong, Easton, Allentown, Issaidie Lato, Lato, Honatoong, Easton, Allentown, Issaidie Lato, Lato, Honatoong, Easton, Allentown, Issaidie, Harrisburg, Munch Chunk, Williamspot,
Tamaqua, Nanticoke, University Station, &c.
Tamaqua, Nanticoke, University Station, &c.
245 p. m.—For Easton, Wind van, Manch Chunk, Tamsaqua,
Williamsbort, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4 p. m.—Por Flemton, Hich Britisch Branch, Stools &c.
5 p. m.—For Easton, Mid-Station, Easton, &c.
5 p. m.—For Sanston, Mid-Station, &c.
6 230 p. m.—For Easton, Allendown, Reading, Barrisburg,
Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
8 unday trains leave at 8, 845 a. m., 1:39, 4, 5:39, 9, 1:20, m.
For Newsynkath, 545, 6:15, 6:30, 5:44, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7:739,
8:15, 9, 945, 10:30, 11:15, 1:2 p. m. Studays, 8, 945, 10:15
230, 3, 30, 4, 430, 5, 5-15, 5:30, 5-44, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 739,
8:16, 9, 945, 10:30, 11:15, 1:2 p. m. Studays, 8, 945, 10:15
230, 3, 30, 4, 430, 5, 5-15, 5:30, 5-44, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7, 739,
8:16, 9, 945, 10:30, 11:15, 1:2 p. m. Studays, 8, 945, 10:15
230, 3, 30, 4, 430, 5, 45, 5, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 90, 11:10, 100, nm.
For tunns to local bondr see time table at station.
For Long Reach Occum Grove, ec. 7-45, 90, 11:100 a.m.;
Por Lang Reach Occum Grove, ec. 7-45, 90, 11:100 a.m.;
Por Long Reach Occum Grove, ec. 7-45, 90, 11:100 a.m.;
Por Long Reach Occum Grove, ec. 7-45, 90, 11:100 a.m.;
Por Long Reach Occum Grove, ec. 7-45, 90, 11:100 a.m.;
Por Long Reach Occum Grove, ec. 7-45, 90, 11:100 a.m.;
Por Long Reach Occum Grove, ec. 7-45, 90, 11:100 a.m.;
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POOT RECTORST.
Per Highlands, "seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long
Branch, 4:30, 8, 10:15 a. m.; 12:15, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p.m. Sunday, 9, :1a. m.

For Atlantic Highlanda, 4:30, 9:15, 10:15 a.m., 3:30, 4:30 p.m. For Lakewood, Toms River and Barnegat, 8, (2:15 a.m., 3:42 For Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, &c., 8, 10:15 a.m., 12:15, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. On Sundays for all stations sout of Long Branch except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park at 9:00 Leave foot of Liberty at., 7:45 a.m., 2:45, 4 p.m., for Lake-sood, Manchester, Tems River, Barnerya, &c. 2:45 p.m. for Vinoland, Bridgeton, &c. 6:40 p.m. for stations to Hitchands. 9 a.m. and 4:80 p.m. for stations to Sandr Hook.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE,
For TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.
Leave New York from foot of liberty-si.
For Philadelphia, Nuth and Green sis, a 17-45, 9-39, 11:15
a.m., 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 12 p. m. On Sunday at 8:45 a.m., 5:30, 12 p. m. For Third and Berks sis, at 7:45, 11:15 a.m., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8:45 a.m., 5:30, 12 p. m.
For Trenton, 7:45, 9:30, 11:15 a.m., 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5:70, 7, 12
p.m. On Sunday, 8:45 a.m., 5:30, 12 p. m.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg and Williamsport at 7:45 a.m. and 4 p. m.

p. m. Of Sanbury, Lewisburg and Williamsport at 7.45 a.m. and 4 p. m.

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PRESSOR M. M. Sunday 1:23, 9:18 a. m.; 6:15 p. m.

DRAWING RM. Standay, 1:23, 9:18 a. m.; 6:15 p. m.

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p. m. Sunday 8:30, 9:05 a. m., 7:35, 4:57, 2;
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HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT-9:05 a.m., 4:35 p. m.
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PORT JEFFERSON N-9:05 a.m., 4:35 p. m. Sundays 9:05 a.m
Ronkonkoma-8:35 a.m., 3:35, 3:45, 3:45 p. m. Sundays 9:05 a.m
BAYSIDE, LITTLE NECK AND GREAT NECK6:35, 7:35, 8:45, 11:35 a.m., 3:35; 4:36, 5:35, 6:37, 7:05 p. m.
LONG BEACIS-9:05, 10:05, 11:00 a.m. 2:95, 3:39, 4:31,
5:35, 6:05, 7:05, 8:25 p. m. Sundays
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For Red Sank, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, &c., via Phila. & Readint R. R., 7:45, 9, 11 a.m., 2:45, 3:50, 4, 4:30, 6 p. m. Sundays (205 stopping at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park), 8:45 a.m., 12 m., 5 p. m., via Penn. R. R., 7:10, 9 a.m., 12 m., 3:10, 3:20, 4, 5, 3 p. m., 3:20 p. m. for Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Point Pleasant. Sundays (not stopping at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park), 9 a.m., 5 p. a.

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For Lakewood, Toma River, Barnegat, &c., via Phila & Reading R. R., 7:45 a.m., 2:45, 4 p. m.

2:46, 3:10, a.m., 5:45, 4:50, 6 p. m. For Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlante City, &c., 2:45 p. m.

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G. P. & T. A., P. & R. R. R. G. P. A., P. R. R.

ACTE Supt.

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nd St. Louis. Louis.

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m., Pacific Express, with steaping dars for Rochester, Ceresiand, Toledo, Detrett, theart, Cape Vincent t Sunday), and Clayton except Saturday.)

m., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albaor and Connects with morning trains for the West and North tros. Commercial witches (except Saturday mitches)
Tickets on sae at Grand Central Depot. No. 5 Bowling Green, 252 and 413 Brondway, and at Westcott's Express Offices, 3 Park place, and 785 and 922 Broadway, New York, and 333 Washington and 864 Fuiton at, Brooklyn, and 79 and 335 Westcottyn, and 79

Eaggage called for all others used. B. These trains run daily; all others used. B. J. M. TOLUEY. Gen. Past Gen. Sup't. For Gen. Sup't.

Gen. Pas enger

G

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LONG BRANCH.
FROM STATIONS
FOOT OF DESIRIOSSES-ST.
FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.

SPLENDID PASSENGER CAL PULLMAN PARLOR CARS. On and after July 9, 1883.

7:10 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3:10 o.m., 4 p. m., 5 o.m., 3 p.
Leave New-York on Week Days
Long Branch (Limited) or Paintan Parior Cars, 3:15 p.
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON SUNDAYS
9 a.m. and 5 p. m.

m. and 5 p. m.
RETURNING TRAINS
LEAVE LONG BRANCH ON WEEK DAYS
m., 8 a. m., 9:20 a. m., 12:25 noon, 4:43 p. m., 5:50 p. m. (10 p. m. New-York (Limited) of Pultman Parlor Cars, 3:15 a. m. New-York (Limited) of Pultman Parlor Cars, 3:15 a. m. LEAVE LONG BRANCH ON SUNDAYS 9:20 a. m. and 5:51 p. m. Direct connection to and trom Brooklyn via Annex Boats, which ply between Jersey City and toot of Fulton-sa. Brooklyn

iyu.
TICKETS, BAGGAGE CHECKS AND FULL INFORMAmay be obtained at the following offices of the company
New YORK.
Nos. 819 and 435 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, No. 344
Froadway, station foot besbrosses at, station foot Corelandt-st. station Jersey City, Busch's Hotel, Hobokea
BROOKLYN.
No. 4 Court-st., Brooklya Annex station, foot of Fulton-st.

CHAS E. PUGH.
Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Passenger Agest. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after July 2, 1883.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL BOUTE.
Trains leave New York via Desbrosses and Optimals
Street Ferrica as follows
Harrisburg. Pittsburg, the West and Syath. with Pulluan
Palace Carsattached, Sa. m., Sa. mi, Sa. m., Laily. New York
and Chicaco Lunticle of Parico, Johnay, an July, and 300ing Cars at Sa. m., very lay.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Sa. m., So. m., Carry and Science
So. m., connecting at Corry for Pictavilla. Purchas 200
Express" of Pullman Pariot Curs Indiv except Swally, D.
A. m., arrive Washington and the Swath. "Ginited Variations
Express" of Pullman Pariot Curs Indiv except Swally, D.
A. m., arrive Washington 4.5. m., Raydian, via K. at. 1.2 at.
B. and O. R., Land C. M., at. 1.2 at. J. a. at. 1.1 at.
B. and O. R., Land C. W. m., and Lating 2. a.
For Chanton City, except Sunday 5.15 and 11.10a. m., 1 and 2. a.
For Chanton City, except Sunday 5.15 and 11.10a. m., and 12. m.
For Chanton. Bay Head Janceton, and Intermediate stations, via Calving and Pariot.
Sillo, 6, and 1.5 a. m., On Sanday, 9a. m. and 5 p. m., (400)
Bot stoo at Asbury Paris).
Lone Branch, Bay Head Janceton, and Intermediate stations via Calving March Lindon, and analysis of the Sanday Sanday Sanday Sanday Sanday Sanday and Sanday Sa Gene, via Callway and Ampay, 741, 1411 b. a., 12 1925, 5:10.4, 5aul 5.5 m. On Sunday, 9a m. and 5 p. m. (dost not stop at Asbury Park).

Lour Branch (Limited) of Pullman Parlor Cars at 3:15 p. m. dolly, except Sunday.

Boarsof 'Brookirn Ampay' connect with all through relain at Jersoy City, affording a 993-14 at linest trained: 3:

Brooklyntrays.

Trainsarriyo-From Pittsburg, 6:29 and 11:29 a. m., 7:Plant 10:20 a. m. latty, 441 7 a. m., 4417, 9. m., 3:34, 5:

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE. 20 TRAINS EACH WAY WERK-DAYS AND SON SUNDAY. 3 STATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA, 2 IN NEW YORK.

DOUBLE TRACK THE MOST IMPROVED EQUIP MENT, AND THE FASTEST TIME CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

Express Trains leave Now-York via Despresses and 1924-inantest. Ferries as follows 5-10, 120, 5, 8:30 (Janat 10 Limited), 11 a. m., 1, 3:29, 3:49, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8 and 9 a. m., and 13 at the Sindays, 5, 4 (9 Lis-ited), and 10 a. m., 4, 4, 7, 3 and 9 a. m., and 12 at the Express Frains cave New Fore List, except Santay, 57 Tills a m. and 4 p. m. ranning through via Trenton and Cameten. Time a m. and 4 p. m. ranning through via Trenton and teamens, trains leave Broadst, Station, Philadelphia, 12:31, 8:15, 8:25, 8:25, 8:25 (except atomiay), 6:50, 7:30, 8:25, 8:25, 12:30, 8:25, 8:25 (except atomiay), 6:50, 7:30, 8:25, 8:35, 1:30, 4:50, 8:30, 7:45, 8:31, 8:30, 8:45, 8:30, 8:45, 8:30, 8:45, 8:30, 8:45, 8:30, 8:45, 8:30, 8:45, 8:30, Emigrant Ticket Odice, No. 5 Battery Flat.
Garden.
The New-York Fransfer Company will call for and 31334
Daggagetrom note and residence.
CHARLES E. PUGH.
Jeneral Manager.
General Pasy'r A reat

THE SPECIAL NEW-YORK

AND WHITE MOUNTAINS

Express train, with parior and other cars through will en and after July 2, 1883, leave form-to-infrat begot (N. X. N. H. and H. R. R.), at 9 a. in daily, except Sundays, connects ing at Wells River with express train for Newport, Vermona Quebuc, do., and arriving at the mountains early in the order ing. Parior car seeks may be engaged in advance at D. R. east licket office in G. C. Depot, or by addressing A. R. A. Grand Central Depot, New York.